

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

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JOHN McILROY, Editor.

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### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

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It has been decided that a child born on the Isthmus of American parents is a citizen of the United States, whether he is taken to the States or not.

Need of anchoring places for airships is one of the lessons the Germans draw from the disaster to Zeppelin's third balloon.

There are 27 military airships now in commission, of which Germany has 13, France 7, Italy 2, and Belgium, England, Austria, Russia, and the United States, one each.

Altho Russia is nearly three times as big as the United States, her railroad system is only a total length of 41,648 miles, where that of the United States has a total length approximating 250,000 miles, or five times as much.

This country has gotten to be so big and all of its products so important that such minor items as grapes, blackberries, raspberries, tomatoes and broomcorn figure in the Government's crop reports.

that Florida had the best of them in the taste of the fruits, but claimed that California fruit looked better than that from the Peninsula. This year the Florida peaches show a superiority both in looks and flavor.

If you want to live on a high plane, go to the State of New Mexico, which is scarcely anywhere less than 4,000 feet above the sea, or several hundred feet higher in the air than the tops of the Allegheny Mountains.

Champion Johnson says that he has been warned and will invest his winnings in Government bonds. Probably he will, for a month or so, but there never has been a champion yet who did not hasten to feed the Tenderloin with his gains.

In his address to the Annual Encampment of New York, Department Commander M. J. Cummings said that the loss by death during the past year was 1,330. The vetoing of the pension bill by Gov. Hughes was a blow to the veterans, but that fresh courage had been taken and the Committee on Pensions would take up the work of getting the bill thru next year.

There will be no more caveats in the United States. The Commissioner of Patents recommended that the law providing for the filing of these be repealed, and this recommendation was adopted by Congress and the President. Inventors have desired this, as the caveat law was never of much good, and an application for a patent does all that a caveat can do and more.

The Kansas courts are to be called upon to decide whether a wife's independence extends to hiring her own mother for a cook in spite of the objections and orders of her husband. It is to be hoped that the courts will decide that a woman's relations to her cook are of the highest degree of privilege, and not to be interfered with by anybody, not even her husband.

There is a struggle now between vessels and piers. England has found the necessity of building piers at least 1,000 feet long to accommodate the great liners, and the Cunard Company announces that it will soon begin the construction of a liner of 50,000 tons. Such a vessel could only be accommodated in New York Harbor by the new piers at South Brooklyn, which are from 1,200 to 1,800 feet in length.

The Agricultural Department figures that the acreage under cultivation is about 4.2 per cent greater than last year. At this rate the arable land of the country will be taken up inside of 25 years. There are about 6,000,000 more in corn this year than last, 1,000,000 more in winter wheat, 1,000,000 more in spring wheat, 1,000,000 more in oats and 1,000,000 more in cotton. The acreage of barley, potatoes, hay, rice and tobacco remains about the same.

There was a spirited debate in the Ohio Democratic Convention over the request of W. J. Bryan that Ohio should induct a man for Senator. In the course of the debate, however, the real reasons were kept carefully out of sight. One of these was that with no indorsement there would be a number of candidates in the field who would swell the campaign fund by liberal contributions. The second reason was a suspicion on the part of Harmon's friends his opponents wanted to sidetrack him in the Senate and remove him from the Presidential possibility.

### REMOVAL OF COL. MOSBY.

While the newspapers pass without comment the separation from the public service of worthy Union soldiers who served their country well in the field and in civil employment, the press has which has always been at the service of the ex-guerrilla, Mosby, is filling the papers with complaints over his removal. This is exceedingly impolitic, as there are too many Union veterans alive who remember with horror and execration the deeds of the band of guerrillas Mosby led. The veteran, Gen. E. W. Whittaker, who was Gen. Custer's Adjutant-General, and than whom no better cavalryman ever drew a saber, writes to the Washington Post, quoting from an authorized life of Mosby, written by one of Mosby's men:

On page 282 of this book you will find these words: "The partisans pursued them for a mile, and then returned to put to death all the prisoners who had been taken and all the wounded who had fallen by the way." In his report of this affair to Gen. Lee Mosby says: "They returned with 30 horses and no prisoners." On page 476 will be found Mosby's address to his men, dated April 21, 1865 (knowing that Lee had surrendered his entire army at Appomattox 12 days before): "I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies." Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac believe "Mosby's men" were not heroes, but a gang of outlaws, robbers and cowardly murderers, who never fought openly, but who preyed upon the hushes and in the dark. In the particular case noted above these outlaws were in our uniform and in our lines in the region of Gen. Sheridan's army, and had surprised a small cavalry patrol that was acting under the orders of the commanding General of the Union army.

Personally I have a high regard for the brave men who wore the gray and met me in open battle. I number many of them as my warm friends, and have been complimented by invitations to their Reunions and banquets. They know my sentiments as to "Mosby's gang," and I think I know their sentiments. The survivors of the grand old Army of the Potomac have a perfect disgust for the memory of "Mosby's gang," but will be delighted to meet any member of the Confederate veterans who served the "Lost Cause" honorably in battle.

The historical truth is that the "partisans," as the gangs of Mosby and others liked to call themselves, were the greatest bane to the Southern Confederacy, and are hated by the genuine Confederates worse than they do the Yankees. They were men who, under the pretense of serving the Confederacy, indulged in their wicked propensities for murder and robbery. No matter where they operated, whether in Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri, they hurt the Confederates and the Confederacy more than they did the Union soldiers.

In the last years of the war we find the Confederates, and particularly Gen. Lee, trying to gather these fellows in and make them help in winning actual battles. Lee's reports to the Confederate War Department are full of complaints as to these men, the damage they were doing to friends and the wickedness of their shirking their duty in the ranks. They were the vermin that every civil war breeds to distress the country. Any man who escapes from the strict discipline of an army to operate on his own responsibility is very likely to soon become a murderer and robber.

A year or so ago one of Mosby's press bureau wrote a wonderful story for Munsey's Magazine of a brilliant achievement in capturing a Paymaster on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When the feat came to be analyzed in cold blood it was seen to be a common, vulgar holdup such as were once frequent on the Western roads and which only injured to the benefit of the bandit. A sailor who was on the train wrote a true story for The National Tribune, who was the only man on the train who was in uniform, and as he was going home on furlough he was without arms, as all the rest were. Mosby's spies in Washington had learned of the departure of the Paymaster on a certain train. As the country was then supposed to be peaceful, no guards accompanied him, and at a convenient place a gang of robbers had been collected who stopped the train and took not only the Paymaster's chest, but robbed every passenger on the train, even going thru the trunks of the ladies. Not a dollar of this money ever went into the coffers of the Southern Confederacy, but was divided among the banditti who planned the holdup.

Col. Mosby's attempts to glorify himself and his men have gone beyond the point of endurance, and the true history will come out which will be ruinous to their reputation.

### REPRESENTATIVE CHAS. F. SCOTT.

The voters of the Second Congressional District of Kansas have now before them, the question of retaining in his seat Charles F. Scott, who has served them so well in Congress for nine years, or replacing him by a new and untried man. We trust that there will be no hesitation in making a decision to retain Mr. Scott in the place where he has been so useful to his district and also to the United States. Mr. Scott has commended himself to the people of the whole country by his zeal to fit himself for the duties of his office and by industry and ability in discharging those duties. This has brought him deserved advancement in the House, until he was made Chairman of one of its most important committees, that of Agriculture. While James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has received high praise for bringing his Department so well to the front, a great deal of the credit is due to Mr. Scott, who has championed the interest of the Department, and of the farmers so well upon the floor of the House. As soon as he was placed on the Agricultural Committee he began a systematic, painstaking study of the Department and of its great possibilities for increasing the welfare of the men who till the soil. He and the Secretary have worked hand in hand in the development of the Department in all useful directions. Thus it has been made one of the most progressive Departments of the Government, and its beneficial action extends to every agricultural interest, as it should. Mr. Scott has an additional interest to the veterans in being the son of a worthy comrade, with a warm feeling for his father's old comrades. This he has shown in innumerable ways, and no call upon him for help in any

direction fails to receive a cordial response.

### THE COST OF THE DOLLAR-A-DAY BILL.

Editor National Tribune: In your issue of June 23, editorially you speak of the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill, and give figures to show what a sweeping \$1 a day would amount to, which is enough to make our lawmakers look wise before they act when placed in that light. But is there not a feature of this question which would change its complexion; i. e., a curtailing of expenses which would almost if not quite offset the increase?

As I understand it, the expense of Examining Boards, Special Examiners and maintaining of Soldiers' Homes comes wholly out of the Government, and the pensioner receives his full pension, even though he be an inmate of a Home. Could not a bill be so framed that it would give to all \$1 a day who are not now getting that much, remove the examining expense and require all pensioners who live at the Government Homes to pay board, say \$4 a week? This would still leave him all the pocket change he would need if he has no one to care for him, but himself, and if he has a family he is not supposed to be in a Government Home. With such a reduction would \$1 a day add much to the already large pension expense.

There may be features in this plan not feasible which do not occur to the writer, and for this reason the foregoing is couched in the form of an interrogatory, hoping for explanation.—K. K. Barnhill, Co. D, 73d Inf., Plymouth, Ind.

When the items the Senator mentions are placed alongside of the \$107,000,000 which the dollar-a-day bill would add to the pension expenditures they seem quite unimportant. The total expenditure for medical examinations held during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, was \$310,646.64. The total amount paid for salaries in the Pension Bureau for the same year was \$1,584,715.73. This would make a saving of less than \$2,000,000 for the Pension Bureau, Examining Boards, etc., were they wiped out of existence. As for the Soldiers' Homes, there is much to be said on the other side. The Homes would have to be maintained if the bill should pass. There are various strong reasons for this. The first is that a very large proportion of the inmates are suffering from diseases which require institutional treatment; that is, they need medicines, skill and nursing which can only be obtained in a great institution properly provided for the treatment of the ailments with which they are afflicted. Another reason is that many veterans go to the Homes because of the discomfort of living with their children. It is not their own children that make the trouble, but the husbands and wives whom their children have married. While the son or daughter may be devoted to the father and willing to do anything for him, the son-in-law or daughter-in-law is quite likely to be impatient at the presence in the household of the sick old veteran and the care which he naturally requires and should have. There is no use saying what should or should not be in these matters. None of us is an angel. Possibly the veteran is querulous and exacting, and probably the son-in-law or daughter-in-law is selfish and impatient. The best refuge for the veteran is a Soldiers' Home, where he can pass his remaining days in more comfort and with less friction than anywhere else.

### DEATH OF COMRADE HAGER.

The Department of Virginia and North Carolina, G. A. R., has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Comrade Augustus A. Hager, Past Department Commander and for years Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Department. He devoted himself for years with untiring energy to keeping the Department up and in successful operation. He was found dead in bed July 4, at his home in the Southern Branch of the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va. He was Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's Office of the Home, having held that position for some years. He was 68 years old, and enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, in the 61st Pa., in which he rose to be a First Lieutenant, and was discharged Aug. 10, 1864, on account of wounds received in the Wilderness. He enlisted in the Regular Army, and served 10 years as First Sergeant of Co. K, 3d U. S. Cav., and then re-enlisted in Co. C, 4th U. S. Cav., from which he was discharged to accept a clerkship in the Quartermaster's Department. He was Adjutant of the Southern Branch of the National Home from May 10, 1899, to June 30, 1909. He leaves a widow and one child, a girl nine years old.

### INDORSEMENT BY SENATOR BURROWS.

The following entirely unexpected and unexpected indorsement of Comrade McIlroy for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic that I want to congratulate you on that event in anticipation of its occurrence. In any event the bill for the rank and file of the Grand Army is that you are not only the right man, but the only man for the place during the coming year.

The proceedings under the pure-food law continue with the greatest activity, and last week a number of judgments were handed down imposing severe penalties for misbranding of coffee and currents, adulterating of delectated eggs, raisins, evaporated apples and peanut butter. There were also judgments for misbranding baking powder, canned fish, tomatoes, cherry sirup, vinegar, maple sirup and strawberry extract. The Secretary of Agriculture has decided that while port and sherry without qualification must be products of Spain or Portugal under the name of California sherry and California port.

The Department of Maryland, G. A. R., William J. Vagnor Commander, has secured headquarters at Atlantic City, in the Hotel Nederland, New York avenue, near the beach. The W. R. C. of the Department will also establish headquarters at the same hotel. The hotel rates are \$8, \$9 and \$12 for the week of Sept. 19, with two or more persons in a room, or \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 a day for fractions thereof. The rooms will be assigned on the principle of first come first served.

### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL.

In compliance with numerous requests we republish The National Tribune pension bill:

#### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE BILL.

AN ACT  
To Amend the Act of June 27, 1890, the Act of April 19, 1898, and Other Acts. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the War with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now aged 62 years or over, or, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, receive the benefits of the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, he shall receive \$20 per month; 70 years, \$30 per month; 75 years or over, \$40 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act: Provided that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, have their claims of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim under any other law, or under any other general or special Act: Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law as the time of his pensioning period, that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act; provided, further, that no person who is now receiving or entitled to receive a pension under any other law shall be considered in application filed hereunder.

Sec. 2. That the clauses in the Acts of March 3, 1878, May 3, 1890, and April 19, 1898, denying pensions to widows of soldiers, sailors and marines who married their husbands subsequent to the date of their discharge, shall be repealed.

As we have already fully explained, this bill is purely tentative. It is what we individually think Congress ought to do for the veterans. We anticipated from the first that it would have to receive full consideration and possibly remodeling by the G. A. R. National Pension Committee, which is the authorized expression of the National Encampment as to pension legislation. The National Pension Committee is composed of comrades of the highest ability and long experience in managing pension legislation, and it is the best judge of the temper of Congress as to what is likely to be granted. The committee wants just as much for the veterans and their widows as The National Tribune does. It is just as full of earnestness in securing all that can be possibly gotten, but it must always take into consideration the temper of the public and of Congress, and ask with tact and careful consideration for the utmost that it is likely to get. When it does this its formulated request must undergo the severe scrutiny of the committees in both Houses of Congress. The leaders in these have their eyes upon what they think the people really wish, and they will not be easily deceived. All these considerations must come in to modify The National Tribune pension bill before it becomes a law.

We firmly believe that the substantial features of the bill are far more likely of success than any other measure presented. The reason for this is that the bill advances in the direction in which pension legislation has always gone. Measures making a radical departure from that course cannot fail to encounter a great deal of opposition which is likely to prove fatal to them. No matter how friendly a member of Congress may be to veterans and their claims for recognition, he is likely to look askance, to say no more, at measures which radically vary from paths already trodden and introduce new and perhaps startling features. We had all these considerations in mind in framing The National Tribune pension bill, and felt that we were proposing that which had the most chance of success, and what is more important, speedy success. The bill has been pruned to the utmost simplicity, it proposes no startling innovation, it will give the greatest good to the greatest number, and it is in entire harmony with the course of pension legislation from the foundation of the Government. Therefore, it will encounter no opposition from directions in which the strongest controversy. We are not opposing any other bill, but we believe that Congress cannot and will not give the veterans too much.

It is to be that in the melting pot of legislation of the next session some points in all the other leading bills will be merged with essential features of The National Tribune bill in the law to be put upon the statute books. We repeat our earnest advice to the veterans and their widows everywhere to unite solidly in requesting the next session of Congress to pass The National Tribune pension bill.

### ANOTHER FOOL PROFESSOR.

We knew that this hot weather would make another of those fool professors in colleges break out, and this time the seker after notoriety is P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee, and the occasion which he selected to display himself was the American School Peace League in Boston. He began his address by declaring that the Stars and Stripes is "only a color combination, which means but little more than, 'dishonest pensions. War veterans are impostors.'" With this introduction Prof. Claxton went on to say:

"Armies go to war and upon returning think they own the ground they fought for. They look upon the inhabitants as servants to do their bidding and to help support them."

"I happen to know a man—the richest man in my community—who accepts \$12 monthly from the National Government because he some time kind of grating a certain willingness to have others pay for their patriotism. America does not want to encourage grafting."

trialism, to stick to the strip of land where one chance to have been born, thru thick and thin."

Prof. Claxton urged upon his hearers the benefits that would follow the abolition of wars, declaring that not until then will enough money accumulate so that all people can live decently.

### KEEP AWAY FROM YAKIMA.

Receiver Frank Twitchell, of the local Land Office at Yakima, issues a warning to veterans of the civil and Spanish wars to keep away from the Yakima Reservation, and not be deceived by the specious appeals of land agents. Mr. Twitchell says that nearly every statement made in the circulars issued by these land agents is false. He says:

"In the first place, the statement is made that the Indian Reservation will be allotted by draw. No one knows whether that method will be followed. No one even knows whether the reservation is to be opened. If it is, the Indians now upon it will have first chance at the land, and there are so many of them there will be little left for settlers."

"The statement is made that the applicant will not need to visit the place of entry, but can have an agent appear for him. That also is a falsehood."

This statement is confirmed by several comrades who reside in the neighborhood of the Yakima Reservation and who are familiar with the land and the conditions. They warn their comrades to keep away and not waste their money, and what is of more consequence, their lives in trying to settle and make habitable a country which may or may not be opened. Yakima County, in which the reservation is situated, is one of the least favored portions of the great State of Washington. The County is as big as Connecticut, but only a portion of it is fit for farming purposes, and of the remainder only part is suitable for grazing. It lies under the shade of the great Cascade Range, which shuts off from it the warm currents from the Pacific which make the western portion of Washington so desirable and so fruitful. The rainfall is less than 15 inches per annum, or about one-third of that in the eastern United States. It is possibly as low as 10 inches in Yakima County, and the rainfall is still more unfavorable from the fact that it always occurs during the winter months. The range of temperature is extreme, running from 39 degrees below zero to 112 above. The Yakima Indians succeeded in raising considerable crops, but it is by aid of irrigation, of which there can be only a limited amount, since the snowfall on the eastern side of the Cascades is very light, and is often evaporated without wetting the ground. Altogether it is a most undesirable country for any veteran, young or old, to begin life anew in.

### SPIRIT OF MEMORIAL DAY.

The address of Comrade C. K. Reifsnider, Commander of Ransom Post, St. Louis, Mo., on Memorial Day, was unusually full of thought and finely expressed. Among other peculiarly striking passages were:

"The angel called Death comes and goes. His coming casts deep shadows; his going leaves a strange light. In times of peace he comes and marks a door post here and there; in war he strikes by thousands and casts the shadows of corresponding darkness. He goes leaving a pathway of light from earth to heaven; a broader view of earth, a wider vision of our future home."

Memorial day is a day of ennobling and exaltation. Our thoughts mold our fate because thought and life are one. If we give all that we have and do all that we can do and yet think unkindly it profits us nothing. But loving thoughts of those who live and loving memories of those passed on to an eternal home, a brave army here, and one more glorious army "over there." The shouts of our army rising from the earth are answered by the stars clumped on high. The armies of heaven are sent to reinforce armies on earth. What greater inspiration could come to the sentinel on watch, the soldier in camp; what else could give such courage in the charges of battle? Had we the faith of Elijah and Elisha, my dear comrades, we might behold their camps, their horsemen and their chariots as described by the Prophet in the Holy Word, and show them to the young men beside us.

The vexatious question of encroachment of private owners upon the 50-foot roadway along the crest of Mission Ridge has been settled by allowing the adjacent owners 10 feet on each side for sidewalk. If any part of the 10 feet is used for a retaining wall or other purpose, it will be deducted from the allowance for a sidewalk. The property owners are warned that this is final, and that any encroachment will be prosecuted under the law. Capt. A. J. Hagan and C. E. James appeared before the Commission, representing the people of Rossville, and offered the Government enough ground to continue the boulevard thru the town of Rossville to connect with the roads on both sides. Col. D. M. Steward appeared for the Turchin Brigade survivors to ask that the monument of the 2d Minn. be removed to another place to make room for the shaft to Turchin and his men. The Secretary was instructed to write to both the parties in interest concerning the change.

The greatest gold rush since 1897, when the country was wild about the Klondike, is now being made toward Iditarod, in Alaska. Every steamer leaving Seattle is loaded down with passengers and freight and every berth on them is sold out long before the steamer's day of starting. One letter from there pictures 35 miles of pay dirt on five creeks already discovered, averaging 500 feet in width and so rich that it is not unusual to secure anywhere from \$5 to \$50 per pan. One man, who secured six claims, has leased them in a way to bring him \$400,000 per year as a one-sixth interest. It is predicted that \$1,000,000 will come out of the camp this year, and a \$10,000,000 clean-up would not be surprising for next year. Three banks have already been started, and other business is in proportion.

Economic reasons are stamping out polygamy in Turkey. The more enlightened women get the more comforts and luxuries they demand, and the more difficult they make it for a husband to support more than one wife.

There is skill in growing watermelons as in everything else, and a negro in the Claremont region of Florida leads all others in the prices he can get. Last year, when other growers were receiving \$125 a carload, he got \$200 a car.

## NEW FLORIDA COLONY.

Florida is attracting serious attention for purposes of responsible investment and the development of its great natural resources. From time to time in recent years successful effort has been made to attract people of moderate or small means, and communities have sprung up representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, where there was practically no value before the development commenced. One of the best and most recent examples of this is to be found in the St. Cloud Colony, Florida, where on the 15th day of August, 1909, there were no houses and no people, excepting the surveying parties in charge of the laying out and development of the property. To-day there are more than 500 houses, including a fine two-story brick bank building, the home of the First National Bank of St. Cloud; a three-story solid brick hotel containing all modern conveniences, with 50 bedrooms; a two-story brick post office, printing office, and a large brick power-house, in which is being installed an electric-light plant, an ice plant, and pumping machinery for artesian water supply—all of which provides modern conveniences for a town which to-day boasts a population of 3,000 happy and contented people, far removed from the trials and tribulations which necessarily beset those of slender means in a Northern and more rigorous climate. The property in this Colony was offered on terms very similar to those which we present herewith. The offering was rapidly taken up, and it is an indisputable and demonstrable fact that an investment of \$100 has shown within a period of six or eight months an increase in some instances in value of more than \$1,000; and there are very few cases which have not shown an increase from 100 to 500 per cent.

There is nothing more important in the formation or establishment of such communities than to select with due care the applicants for the property, in order that undesirable people may be kept out, and afford no one a chance to get in unless of the right stamp as to character and habits.

A large tract of land has been secured and negotiations are under way for the purchase of another tract. When these negotiations are completed it will make one of the largest and most attractive propositions in the State of Florida. As soon as these negotiations are completed we will be prepared to announce the locality and give other important information which will be of great interest and value to our subscribers. It is enough to state that the location will be one of the most desirable in Florida on account of its proximity to one of the most beautiful harbors on the coast.

The land is well watered, but not swampy, and is unusually fertile and productive. In the summertime it is cool and pleasant, in comparison with many other sections, and is used as a Summer resort to a very considerable extent by Southerners, and as a Winter resort by Northerners.

Here you find large oyster beds and the finest kind of salt-water fishing. There are fresh-water lakes and streams on the property, abounding in many varieties of fish; there is also game in abundance—all sufficient to supply the needs of a large community, and the sports of gunning, fishing, boating, etc., can be carried on here to greater perfection than probably any other part of Florida. The conditions are altogether delightful and such that a comfortable and luxurious living can be made here with but little effort or expense.

Arrangements are now being made to complete the construction of a railroad which will be about 200 miles in length, and will pass thru several important towns, making connection with all the large and principal railroad systems in the South. A considerable portion of the first 50 miles is now completed, and there are several additional miles graded and ready for ties and rails. This first 50 miles of road runs thru the properties above referred to, and after its completion will connect with a large trunk-line system, which will give immediate and direct communication with all points North, East and West.

Its southern terminal will be located on a beautiful harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The advantage of the deep water terminal will be of vast importance to the railroad, providing it with a large amount of import and export business; and when the Panama Canal is finished this will be largely increased and will add immensely to the freight and passenger traffic of the railroad, as well as the building up and developing of the townships and farming country surrounding the same.

This railroad, like all others, will be financed and built with money obtained in the usual way, which is by the sale of its bonds, but with this difference—instead of selling to banks and foreign syndicates, to be distributed afterwards by them to the small investors, the bonds will first be offered to the purchasers of the land which it is proposed to sell in small tracts to actual settlers.

Every one familiar with railroad building is aware of the fact that railways are always built either where there is an existing demand, or where the conditions are such that the construction of a road is a necessity for the development of the country thru which it passes, or, as in many times the case, to take care of the outgoing and incoming business at our ports. Railroad men realize that it is wise to build a road with a view to the future, knowing that settlements and communities are certain to spring up where there is transportation. This result has proved itself inevitable in every instance.

Where railroads are built with a view to opening up unoccupied territory, they have been successful and have created millions upon millions of values where none existed before their advent. This fact alone is a sufficiently strong argument in favor of taking up an undeveloped property which is capable of improvement and which will have an earning capacity equal to that of many of the best sections in the United States; and still more important is the fact that thousands of families can secure a home and live in comparative ease and comfort, financially and physically, who might otherwise be, and most probably are, engaged in a fruitless pursuit of health and happiness in crowded tenement houses in our large cities, and many others who are wasting their time and substance in cultivating the soil in the cold, inclement districts of the North.

Congestion in our cities and the rigors of the Northern climate cause great discontent, and the only true antidote is emigration to the more salubrious climate and localities to be found in the South.

The following proposition will not only insure the development of the large tract of land proposed for settlement by covering the same with small and well-cultivated farms and the building up of at least two important cities, but will eliminate the usual large commissions paid to banks and underwriting syndicates, and presents a most favorable opportunity to acquire at a small cost a home in a most delightful climate, and also a substantial and permanent income-producing investment.

As stated before, all railroads are built by the sale and purchase of their bonds, either by speculators or permanent investors. Realizing that the usual denomination of railroad bonds (\$1,000) is beyond the capacity of the average small purchaser or investor, we have decided to divide each \$1,000 bond into denominations of \$100 each, bearing interest at five per cent per annum. This \$100 interest or participation in the \$1,000 bond will be conveyed to the purchaser by a Trust Certificate, properly certified to and issued by a National Bank or Trust Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the railroad, its rights-of-way and equipments. Each certificate will be sold for \$125 cash, and will carry with it, as a bonus, a deed conveying a clear and unencumbered title to a building lot, 50 feet by 150 feet, in a townsite and a plot of five acres of farming land outside of the townsite. Two such certificates, three lots and three plots for \$375; and in the same manner up to 10 certificates with 10 lots and 10 five-acre plots of ground, which will be the limit of purchase allowed to any one subscriber. This will allow the purchaser of two or more five-acre tracts of farming land to have all his plots adjoining each other, and at least from two to four of his town lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will give the purchaser a five per cent first mortgage interest-bearing certificate in a railroad, and a valuable piece of farming land and a town lot in addition thereto, either of which, within a short space of time, will be worth more than his original investment.

To those who wish to secure land without bonds we make the following proposition, which will be promptly withdrawn as soon as 2,000 subscriptions have been received:

One town lot, 50x150 feet, and a five-acre tract of farming land outside the townsite	..... \$60.00
Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 10 acres	..... \$120.00
Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 15 acres	..... \$180.00
Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 20 acres	..... \$240.00
Five town lots and five five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 25 acres	..... \$300.00
Six town lots and six five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 30 acres	..... \$360.00
Seven town lots and seven five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 35 acres	..... \$420.00
Eight town lots and eight five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 40 acres	..... \$480.00
Nine town lots and nine five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 45 acres	..... \$540.00
Ten town lots and 10 five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of	